REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,207—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... AS. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between AS. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ AS.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than six lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 AS. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 AS.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our rates on ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

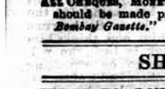
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL ORDERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. BURKE, as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. PATERSON, on SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, at 8 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will endeavour to call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which will leave

M.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander ——, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDER ABBASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRRIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porc Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander ——, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month*,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	—	Without food.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100 350	May 29
RYDALL HALL	2,703 350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	At
*SPEKE HALL	2,200 350	fortnightly intervals.
*WESTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.

For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.

For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passage are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, *via* Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR,
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
CHINA	2016	460	T. Alderton	13th May.
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
GERLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

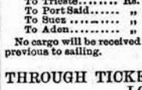
For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, viz., Mails, and taking also Cargo for Madras and



Vessels. Tons. H.P.
ASSAM ..... 3083 500 N.
TANJORE ..... 2263 450 W.

A Launch leaves the Company's
P. M. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMP

SPECIAL THREE-MONTH
RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

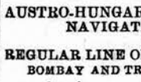
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	A. Lucioli	3787	350	27th May 1878.
S.S. MEMPHIS	[illegible]	3832	350	on 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS, OIL-PAINTINGS, on new invention, taken by a French Lady. Prices moderate. Apply BOMONJEE EDULJEE & Co., 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NARROW GAUGE BRANCH RAILWAY between BARODA and DUBHOI, 15 miles, will be received at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, where Plans and Specification may be seen.

Bombay, 7th May 1878.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale and Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact of territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges, by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Street, where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received a very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicits inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lanka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

GYMKHANA SCRATCH FOURS.

THESE RACES will commence THIS EVENING (11th inst.)

A STEAM LAUNCH for the Umpire and spectators will leave the Boat House (Wellington Reclamation) at 5 p.m.

C. GRAY,
Honorary Secretary, Boats.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 10th May 1878. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will observe THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, May 9, 1878.

SQUIR'S DIALYSED IRON SYRUP

IS superior to all PREPARATIONS of IRON, as it does not constipate the Bowels or disturb the Digestion. It is invaluable in cases where Iron Preparations are essential.

Cash, per Bottle ..... Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EL'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,
TH HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME,
ceously given in cases of Nervous
ases of the Chest and Lungs, Cold, Catarrh
their serious forms.

ottle..... Re. 1-8.

MADON & Co.,
STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TS, SOLICITORS,
OTHERS.

LET,
ATE ENTRY,
on the Second
ACHER and
ed) premises,
occupied by
Apply to
MANAGER,
BYCULLA.

TO TEACHERS.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.

WANTED, from the 1st August next,

First—A Graduate as Mathematical Master in the School Department, on a salary of Rs. 120 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Second—A Writing and Drawing Master on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5.

Applications with testimonials of character and experience to be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL by the end of June.

C. COOPER, Secretary.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appeared in the public papers of Bombay on the 6th and 6th instant, warning "all persons concerned with the Shrine of Shri Nathjee at Nathdwar, in Oodeypore," not to give possession of lands nor to pay rents or dues belonging to said Shrine or to the Firm of Purshotumdass Purshotumdass to any person other than Shriwan Goswami Shri, 108, Shri Goverdhanlajee Girdharjee Maharaj, or his constituted Attorney, V. V. Pandia: said persons ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the question of the RIGHT to POSSESSION of all LANDS and PREMISES belonging to the said SHRINE and of all MONIES and other PROPERTY belonging to said Firm of NAVNITDASS PURSHOTUMDASS forms the subject of a SUIT NOW PENDING in Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay between said SHRI GOVERDHANLAJEE GIRDHARIJEE MAHARAJ (who is alleged to be of the age of 17 years only), and his Father, SHRI GIRDHARIJEE GOVINDRAIJEE MAHARAJ, who claims to be MAHARAJ TIKAET of NATHDWARA and entitled to SHRI NATHJEE and its possession and the Acharyas Gadee as his hereditary property and as Acharya of the Vishnaw community and to have been so recognised for more than thirty years.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Attornies for Shri Girdharijee Govindraijee Maharaj.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	With Postage. Rs.	As.
Smile's (1) Thrift; (2) Character; (3) Self-Help; (4) Industrial Biography; (5) Boy's Voyage Round the World; each	3	0	3 4
The Best of All Good Company (Dickens, Scott, Lytton, Disraeli and Tytchsey)	5	4	5 8
Smithpate's Noble Thoughts in Noble Language	5	4	5 8
Don Quixote for Boys	1	12	2 0
Rankine's Applied Mechanics	6	4	6 10
Tate's Century of Anecdote	2	0	2 4
,, Wonderful Inventions	2	12	3 0
Popular Astronomy, by M. Mitchell, LL.D.	2	0	2 4
The English Circumnavigators, by R. Cochrane	2	0	2 4
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, 2 vols	10	8	11 4
,, Biography	3	12	4 2
Book of Humour and Wit	1	12	2 0
Poet's Corner, a Manual for Students in Poetry, by J. C. Bellew	4	4	4 10
Mahomed, Buddha and Christ, by M. Dodds	3	4	3 8
Indian Wisdom, by Professor Monier Williams	13	8	10 12
Buckle's Short History of Natural Science	4	8	4 12
Sir Walter Scott on Witchcraft	3	0	3 4
Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic	3	0	3 4
Masson's Recent British Philosophy	3	4	3 8
Byron's Dramas, 2 vols	1	12	2 0
Bourne's Romance of Trade	3	0	3 4
Daniel Deronda, by G. Elliot	3	0	3 4
Diary of a late Physician, by J. Warren	2	0	2 4
Pyrotechny, or the Art of making Fireworks	3	0	3 4
Stubb's Constitutional History of England, 2 vols.	2	8	2 12
Malleson's Native States of India	8	0	8 0
The Tatler and the Guardian	7	8	7 14
	2	8	2 12

GOPAL NARAYEN AND CO.
8 and 16, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, 11th May 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT. Parsee preferred. Apply with full particulars to S., Office of this paper.

BOARD and LODGING Rs. 40 per month, large AIRY BUNGALOW, quiet and RESPECTABLE HOME. Address C. and H. P., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE, Apply at the OFFICERS' MESS, 22nd Regiment N. I.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

A SPLENDID PAIR of DUN-COLORED PEGU PONIES will be SOLD TO-DAY at BENNETT'S AUCTION.

BONA FIDE SALE of FURNITURE, the property of Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD and another Gentleman, at Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by KINROSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale: in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a double barrel breech-loading RIFLE, by HENRY, and a double barrel breech-loading GUN by POWELL, both Pistol gripped, the latter almost new; both perfect weapons, in cases complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to C. S., Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, METAL SEXTANT (by Solomons) Bridge handle: Three Telescopes: Seven Shades, divided on Silver to 10," ten seconds, in polished Mahogany case. Instrument in perfect order. Apply to R. G. T., care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEESE IN CUT, 12 As. per lb. BACON in canvas, 3 to 6 lb., pieces. Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter &c. J. PEARSE, 29, Apollo Street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employés to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable timekeepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.
DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."
PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.
TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.
WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

AN AMATEUR
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
will be given at the above Hall
THIS (SATURDAY EVENING) MAY 11TH.
IN AID OF THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE RELATIVES OF THOSE WHO WERE LOST IN H. M. S. EURYDICE.

The performance will commence with a laughable Farce and conclude with an Original Chinese Burlesque Extravaganza.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Unreserved do.	As. 8
Back do.	,, 4

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for EXCAVATING FOUNDATIONS and BUILDING with RUBBLE MASONRY up to Plinth Level for an ICE FACTORY to be erected on Mody Bay Reclamation.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Engineer, Mr. HEWSON, A. I. C. E., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

May 9, 1878.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome porcelain, dinner and desert services, &c., at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of John Greenwood, Esq., and another gentleman. The same comprises carved blackwood, dining, drawing room, camp, card, wash-hand and dressing tables, sideboards, drawing room, easy, low, folding arm and without arm chairs, conversation sofa and reclining couches, chiffoniers, tespoys, toilet-stands, walnutwood music st nd, iron and blackwood single and double four posts bedsteads, baby's cradles, chests of drawers, carpets, 2 and 3 light bronze and plated hanging argand lustres, flower vases, epergnes, and table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

SALE of G. F. Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, and Napoleon, Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of Coward's perfumery and medicine, ex s. s. Gowalior, comprising peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, sedlets powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger, peppermint, chlorodine, Dalby's carminative, tooth brushes, smelling salt, aromatic vinegrette, essence of rose, assorted perfumes, cold cream, Circassian cream, milk of roses, assorted oil, Victoria and camphorated dentifrice, balsam cupabia, violet and face powder, Jamaica pomatum, &c.

Also an invoice of Napolean, Price & Co.'s perfumery consisting of Brown Windsor soap, frangipanni, pomade, marro wal pomade, essence of white rose, moss rose, and damask rose, golden oil, limejuice and glycerine, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th May at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10	bales grey shirtings.
5	Cases White Jaconets.
5 ,,	Stripes & Checks.
8 ,,	T. Red Cambrics 9-8.
8 ,,	Printz.
5 ,,	White Shirtings.
1 ,,	Book Muslin.
3 ,,	Cashmere Prints 24 yds.
9 ,,	Coachinel Handkerchiefs, 22 by 17.
6 ,,	White Checks 10 and 12 yds.
300 ,,	Dovee's Kerosine Oil.

On account and at the risk of Balmucoond Purshotum, ex. S.S. Branksome Hall.

R
W S } 1/4. 4 Cases White Shirtings.
B

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, &c., at Chinchpogly Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Chinchpogly Hill, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and household furniture, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view on and after M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1878.

THERE is nothing in the political telegrams received to-day to affect business either way, but yesterday's commercial advices from Home are again decidedly pacific in tone, Consols having advanced from 95⅞ to 96, and French Rentes from 109¼ to 109⅝. Wheat was quiet at unchanged prices to arrive, and in Seeds the movements are restricted to a decline of 3d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed and an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-warehouse.

In the London General Produce Markets the only movement is an advance of 15s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

PIECE Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. That there was nothing in the shape of a decided upward movement in the market, however, is evident from the fact that the day's sales only reached 10,000 bales, while spot prices were throughout unchanged.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents. per lb., but August shipment has advanced from 11 to 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	4,000	1,800	3,400
Six days' ,, ...	19,000	15,200	21,700
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,090,000	3,836,800	2,064,400

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is somewhat more favourable. The Reserve has increased by £200,000, and Bullion by £300,000, while Bills discounted are less by £700,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 32½ to 35¼ per cent., but the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bills in the open market still remains at 3⅛ per cent.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee, but yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £70,000 in Silver for this port, the result probably of the demand which exists for the metal in the open market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but firm. There has been no increase in the amount of Private Paper offering, and the Banks have continued to buy at yesterday's closing quotations, but they have been drawers at an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¼d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8 13-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...1s. 8⅜d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 8 13-16d.		,,

On Calcutta there is less demand, and there are sellers but no buyers of sight drafts at 1-16 premium ; for 60 days' sight we still quote ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are still very firm and there are few sellers. We quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is firm with an upward tendency. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent higher ; Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only changes are an advance of Rs. 5 in Bezar, and Rs. 7½ per share in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still tending upwards and our quotations show an advance of Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Colaba and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 per share in Great Eastern.

The COTTON MARKET has shown greater strength than for some time past, a large business has been done to-day and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. The scarcity of supplies is still the main feature in the market and prices are thereby maintained at a level considerably above Home rates. We quote :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 194	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 185	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 180	,,	,,
F. F. do	,, 170	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 161	,,	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 200	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 194	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 190	,,	,,

SEEDS remain practically unchanged : Linseed at Rs. 6-8 and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed, and the tendency of the market is evidently downwards. By steamer for Liverpool we cannot now quote over £1-7-6, while by sail business has been done at £1 for Wood and £1-5 for Iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged. The demand remains very limited, running mostly on the lighter makes of Grey and Bleached Cloths, while Dyed and Printed and Turkey Reds are

COALS are quite stagnant for the time being, buyers having quite withdrawn from the market. It is difficult in the present state of things to give exact quotations, but via Cape we call Davison's West Hartley Rs. 22 and Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	9 p. ct	1092
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	682

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	$15
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	169
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	29 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	78
Bhownaggar M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,150
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	82½
Colabs S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	760
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	590
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	770
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,125
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	950
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	900
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,160
K. Muncoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	825
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	310
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,160
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	245
Mutual S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.a	825 xd.
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	340
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	745
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	825
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.a.	725
Do do. ½ Share.	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	265
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p. a.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	126 do	880
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	all	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	625
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.a	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	90
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	590
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	220
Kutt India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do	450
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
McDonall Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	32½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	240
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Vulcan's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	480

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 8 0	p. c.	382
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20 13 0 14 0	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 12 6	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares..	..	£18 19 6 5 15	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187 p.a.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	600
Lading and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. a.	280
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	220	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	3 p. a.	19
Treacher and Co....	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	610
Viegas Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th May 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,29,120	0	0
Merchandize	5,53,734	0	0
Telegraph	1,648	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,83,502	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles .....Total Rs.....	6,74,705	15	1
Increase.....	9,196	0	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE KRUNG THEP, 488 tons, Captain N. Dhurson, will sail to-day for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE SHIP THOMAS MCLELLAN, 1,788 tons, Captain W. Tod, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE AMERICAN SHIP GAMECOCK, 1,119 tons, Commander W. W. Hardy, will sail to-day for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain G. C. O. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Negapatam, 3rd May, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 157 deck passengers.

THE S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,276 tons, Captain J. B. Purvis, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Kurrachee and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S Co.'S STEAM SHIP ACHILLE, 1,316 tons, Commander F. Forti, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	India (s)	Stevenson.....	Negapatam, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	W. H. Conner	Pendleton.....	Havre.
	J. C. Stevenson (s)..	Purvis	Liverpool.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor.....	Coast and Cutch.
	P. McLellan	Tod.....	Liverpool.
	Achille (s)	Forte	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Barque Krung Thep, Dhurson, for Tuticorin.
Ship Gamecock, Hardy, for Singapore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kashgar, to Aden and Suez.
,, Burgos, to Genoa via Kurrachee.
,, Indus, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Austin Friars, to Carwar and Revel.
,, Zeal, to Havre.
Ship Winova, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Satara (s).....	Wood.....	Camorta.
	Kenyon	Cawse.....	Port Adelaide, Mar. 11.
	Turgot	Roux	Mauritius, Mar. 15.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Steamer Meinam.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES

May. 8 Zenobia..... ..... Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—2 cases glassware and 9 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee ; 500 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Khimjee Odhowjee—30 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee.
Laverior s—1,458 bars iron, Megjee Oomersey.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—310 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Trimaria s—3 hogsheads wine, Dejeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Hindostan s—10 packages hardware and 1 case toys, Allana A Reymon.

FROM CARDIFF.

Zeal s—31,123 bars and 3,840 bundles iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallaymahomed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.
Atalanta s—100 cases brandy, Bend, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadira—500 bales cotton, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co.
Twilight—101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas.
Raphael—2,224 myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Sookdyal Boodervul ; 2,425½ cwts myrabollams, Halli Brothers.
Herald Haarfagur s—800 cwt wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 12 bales hides and skins, Valljee Essajee ; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Sicily s—128 cwt coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 108 bales wool, Halli Brothers ; 19 bales wool, Govindass Hurkisondass ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 cwts Surseo seed, Arjoo Nurseo ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 bales of cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Nurseo Kessowjee and Co.
J C Stevenson s—200 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—250 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lochoo—200 bales cottoa, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cape Finister—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.
Moel Elian—15,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kashgar s—850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 177 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.
Estepona s—65 bales cotton, Ramgopal Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—15 cwts wax, Yulus Chung ; 123 cwts fishmaws and 11½ cwts sharkfins, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co ; 3 cwts sharkfins and 5 cwts fishmaws, Bundaally Sewjee ; 120 cwts sharkfins, Rowjee Corejee ; 104½ cwts sharkfins, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 92 cwts sharkfins, 37½ cwts fishmaws, and 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 23 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 39 bales twist, Hajee Jommahomed Abdool Khaluk ; 63 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 306 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, N N Talatee ; 15 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 12½ chests opium, Ramgopall Budreenaran ; 14 chests opium, S N Talatee ; 13 chest opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmal & Co. ; 10 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—195 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 1 chest opium, Hunmuntrai Burdeydass ; 13 chests opium, Seevpursad Sewsunker ; 49 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1356 Harold Haarfager (s), Heltberg—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1088 Sicily (s), Green—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1434 Knight of the Garter, Hamond—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1629 Respigadera, Purcell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1542 Raphael, Shorman—W & A Graham & Co.
630 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

676 Estepona (s), Hubback—J Shaipherd.

FOR HAVRE.

1700 Zephyrus, Morrell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

380 Jeanne, Paris Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

495 Loochoo, Scarlett—Knoop & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topan.

FOR LONDON.

498 Valkyrien, Claproth.

FOR TRIESTE.

1520 Achille (s), Forti—A. Lloyds & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

881 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Knoop & Co.
430 Cora (s), Coombe—Tetcham & Co.
080 Moel Elilion, Prechard—Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR PENANG AND TUTICORIN

469 Krung Threp, Dhrusen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

984 Benvairlich (s), Evans—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1119 Gamecock. Mitchell —D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1037 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 13th May.

FOR HONGKONG.

2022 Khedive (-), Stewart—Mails, 13th May.

FOR GENOA VIA KURRACHEE.

1152 Burgos (s), Curson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR CARWAR AND REVEL.

858 Austin, Friars (s), Barker—Gaddum & Co.

NOT FIXED.

508 Asteriom, Benson.
821 Agra, Tonar—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
972 Annboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1743 Atalanta s), Tillsow—W Nicol and Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1273 Alexandrovna, Churchill.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—The Captain.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1202 British Commerce, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1071 Bellstane, Hughes—The Captain.
1089 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
409 Clarice (s), Nelson, Covid Sas oon and Co.
1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
803 Comorin, Mayor.
1086 Della (s), Hodgson—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co
675 Dumloe, Ure—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1401 Dewan Ji Phira, Evans—M. Nusserwanjee.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1443 Ganos (s), Wright—Finlay Muir & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Farnham and Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton Volkart Brothers.
974 Hallamshire, Dickinson—D. Sassoon & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1084 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee.
1468 Helios (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
836 Hope, Corman—M. Nusserwanjee.
81 Inveravon, Cromwell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1286 Jerasos (s), Peabody—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esss Bin Califa.
992 Khimjee Godowjee, Bailey—E Bates & Co.
1079 Lonely Castle (s), Brown—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1203 Lennox, Malcolm—The Captain.
1103 Leverrier (s), Scott—W and A Graham and Co.
1469 Minster, Lane.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Gaddum & Co.
1147 New Era, Fawyer—Bell Brandenburg & Co.
393 Orbe, Harris—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1199 Oriass, Wright—Finlay, Muir & Co.
973 Penn. Jones—The Captain.
956 Professor Mahon, Lampe.
597 Picton Castle, Bate.
888 Palmyra, Clarke—M Nusserwanjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
326 Rose, Darlan—Vinay & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
1286 St. George (s), Johnson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
1262 Storm King, Reed.
1440 Saratoga, Kendall.
1539 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
978 Toftcombe, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1242 Thessaly (s), Harbord—W and A Graham and Co.
1148 Travancore (s), Harrison—
1246 Victoria Cross, Oliver—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1002 Zulika, Riddell—Glandstone, Wyllie & Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Dourt—Gaddum & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

674 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
412 Manora (s), Capt.
664 Teazer (s), 6 Wodehouse.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 6.

With reference to G G O No 388, dated 29th April, appointing Major J Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, that officer is posted to Army Head Quarters, Simla.

Intimation having been received from Horse Guards, that Brevet Lieut Colonel D S Warren, Assistant Adjutant General, has been promoted and posted to the 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, in England, he is directed to proceed at once to England.

Captain A Fitzgerald, 26th Punjab N I, Brigade Major, is posted to Mooltan.

Captain A Radford, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Kurrachee, and join D Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Veterinary Surgeon W D Sartin, R A, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot—Lieut E A Hughes to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major Hutchinson to Mussoorie, for three months from the 24th April, on medical certificate.

THE LUCKNOW SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the Bengal Army the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Lucknow in November 1877.

The Exhibition, as to the number of corps competing, has been a small one, but, though small, it has proved in no way inferior as regards quality ; and further, as regional committees have certified that the articles exhibited were *bona fide* the work of the men, the Commander-in-Chief considers the result satisfactory on the whole. The articles exhibited were divided into sixteen classes ; and of the thirty-nine corps and departments which exhibited, a total of 141 exhibitors in the different classes were represented ; amongst these, His Excellency observes, eleven contributors from four different native regiments.

The Commander-in-Chief is gratified with the remarks of the committee on some of the articles exhibited by men of British regiments, the details of which are given in their report. The conduct of the men who assisted in the work and decoration of the Exhibition is also favourably reported on.

His Excellency begs to express his best thanks to Lieut General C T Chamberlain, C S I, commanding Oude division, and to the committee, for the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties, and to whom is mainly due the satisfactory results of the Exhibition.

The labour and trouble bestowed by Lieutenant Colonel Howey, Bengal Infantry, upon the numerous duties of Honorary Secretary, are deserving of special notice.

Commanding officers are recommended to purchase copies of the report for distribution among their men.

The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Meean Meer in the first week of November 1878.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·758
Temperature of the Air.....	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·0
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	·666
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m....	80·4
General Direction of wind WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	186

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 16th, 7h. 22·5m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 11	.....	5 29	6 23	{ 6 16 m	0 10 m
				6 46 a	0 32 a
Sun. 12	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 29	6 24	{ 7 38 m	1 21 m
				7 54 a	1 41 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 8 43 m	2 20 m
				8 39 a	2 40 a
Tues. 14	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 9 31 m	3 3 m
				9 25 a	3 33 a
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	5 27	6 25	{ 10 23 m	3 47 m
				10 10 a	4 24 a
Th. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	{ 11 12 m	4 33 m
				10 53 a	5 10 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	{ 11 57 m	5 17 m
				11 38 a	5 56 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES &c., &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

LOVEJOY—May 5th, at Lucknow, of typhoid fever, Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, Leading Fitter, O. & R. Railway, aged 26 years.
SKINNER—May 5th, at Shahdara, near Lahore, William Herbert, the only son of Mrs. and Mr. Skinner, of Wazirabad, aged 23 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

Now that the English Constitution is undergoing the process of being supplanted by the Imperial *régime* which Lord Beaconsfield is bent on introducing into England with the apparent sanction of a subservient majority of both Houses of Parliament, we must be prepared for a constant succession of startling changes in the administration of the Empire. We have already seen the Cabinet summon Indian troops to Malta without caring to take the opinion of Parliament on a question of such grave importance, and it is quite conceivable that the Premier may order these troops to London if he thinks their presence there will be of service to himself and his party. Now, we are informed that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has superseded the Queen's Ambassador at Paris, and announced personally to the French Government what are the intentions of England regarding the Suez Canal. Usurpations of this kind, which are fatal to the old theory of Ministerial responsibility, are not seriously questioned at present because it seems that the present Government alone has the strength to uphold the interests of the British Empire ; but Lord Beaconsfield is risking a good deal more than the fortunes of his own party on the chance of a success, diplomatic or military, which he has not yet won.

For some years to come the annual administration reports of Baroda will be looked forward to with great curiosity because it is, comparatively speaking, such a short time ago since the place was reduced to the verge of anarchy by misgovernment, that the experiment of bringing it into order must be carefully watched by the Government of India and by everybody who takes an interest in the progress of native States under the fostering guidance of British rule. The second Administration Report published by the Gaekwar's Government is now before us, and we find it replete with interesting facts as well as indicative of the rapid improvement which is taking place under the Prime Ministership of Sir Madhava Row. It contains three principal parts—namely, a Review by Mr. Melvill, the Governor-General's Agent, a long report on the finances and general condition of the State by Sir Madhava Row, and a valuable account by Dr. Cody of the sanitary improvements which have been effected with the newly organised Medical Department, together with a description also of certain improvements which have not been carried out although they are urgently required. Mr. Melvill's Review is a *recherché* of Sir Madhava's and Dr. Cody's reports and may be studied with advantage by those who have neither the time nor inclination to read the more elaborate reports prepared by the Prime Minister and the Durbar Physician ; but the latter ought to have the preferential study of every person who is interested in the progress of Baroda. Although Sir Madhava's style is rather oppressive, and the tone of patronising superiority which runs through it is not attractive, nevertheless he has arranged a vast number of interesting facts together, and has succeeded on the whole in presenting a very true picture of the labour which the reorganisation of a great native principality involves ; while as for Dr. Cody's narrative, it is not only graphically written, but from a sanitary point of view is invaluable. After a perusal of Dr. Cody's straightforward remarks, the impression must remain on the mind of any impartial reader that the first public work which ought to be carried out is the establishment of a system of drainage in the city of Baroda. The place appears to be a perfect hot-bed of filth. The drains which do happen to exist at present are level, and the filth of the city lies festering in them all day long, and at night the air is filled with heavy noxious vapours, the unseen carriers of fevers, cholera, and dysentery. Fine buildings are being built, and great schemes of education contemplated—for Sir Madhava Row is necessarily a man who must talk a great deal about the advantages of education—but better than new palaces, or the erection of new educational institutions, would be the construction of a drainage scheme. The sound mind is very good in its way, but it is not of much value when it cannot inhabit a sound body, and therefore we say that the first thing the Baroda Government should set about is giving its serious attention to sanitation. Here is Dr. Cody's description of the present state of the Gaekwar's capital :—

"There is a system of sewers in the city which "in itself forms the most crying nuisance to "be found there. The sewers have no fall, and "the result is whatever enters them lodges "there and ferments. They run through the "principal streets of the city, and they receive "not alone the refuse, garbage, surface and "waste water, but also the house-sullage and "much of the excrement both solid and liquid. "The consequence is they are constantly more "than half-choked with reeking black filth, "the stench from which when disturbed for "cleansing the sewers is most overpowering. I "have often suggested the advisability of closing "up these sewers altogether and replacing them "by saucer drains, which arrangement would, "if answering no other purpose, at least leave "the filth and refuse in sight, and so ensure its "removal by the sweepers. The conservancy "of the city, however, is altogether in the hands "of Mr. Dinshaw, the Municipal Commissioner, "and I have no other connection with it "than the suggestion of a remedy for any "defect I may notice from time to time."

Surely that is a shocking enough account of a city about whose progress we are accustomed to hear so much. Dr. Cody recommends the adoption of a system similar to the halalcore system pursued in Bombay, his argument apparently being that the sanitary condition of Baroda is so disgusting that any system would be better than none at all. Sir Madhava Row does not say much about the sanitary question. When he writes of "drainage" he says nothing of any new scheme being under construction, and when he notices Dr. Cody's paper all he says about the scheme that gentleman proposes is this—"The Heidelberg pail "system of removal may be worthy of a trial in "some minor town or in a portion of the city "of Baroda." Mr. Melvill gives the subject a little more att

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EVACUATION OF SCHUMLA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 9.

The Turks will only partially evacuate Schumla, because the Russians will only withdraw their San Stefano force to St. George's (situated on the heights before Constantinople.)

FURTHER MUSSULMAN RISING.

A Mussulman insurrection has broken out on the borders of old Servia and Albania, and skirmishes between the insurgents and the Servians have taken place.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 10.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has assured the French Government that the British Government will do nothing relative to the Suez Canal without the accord of the French Government.

THE INSURRECTION AGAINST RUSSIAN RULE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10.

The insurgents in the Rhodope mountains have issued a proclamation calling to arms the Christian population in the Provinces of Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus against Russia.

THE LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The lock-out of cotton operatives in Lancashire is extending, and there seems to be no prospect of a settlement. Five-sixths of the production is stopped.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Homeward Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 9.

The Indian Troopship Serapis has arrived from Bombay.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The following vessels forming part of the Indian Expedition and bound for Malta have passed here :—

S.S. St. Osyth, towing Clydesdale and Helen Scott.
S.S. Bengal, towing Oriflamme.
S.S. Malda, towing Maraval.
S.S. Madura, towing Hospodar.
All well.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼d.
The Manchester Market has been steady	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872....	109¾
Bar Silver.....	53½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£8,700,000.... Inc. £200,000
Bills Discounted ..	£20,500,000.... Dec. £700 000
Bullion	£23,100,000.... Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 35¼ per cent.

Arrivals—Red Star and Annie Royden.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, MAY 10, 2-5 A. M.

Mail leaves Singapore for Manilla 4 p.m., and Batavia 6 p.m. on the 11th.

GALLE, MAY 10, 6-38 P. M.

French steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¼d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 13-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8¼d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 13-16d.		,,

COLONEL HANCOCK's Committee on the improvement of the means of equipping an Expedition for sea at Bombay has already completed its report and forwarded it, along with notes of the evidence taken, to Government.

THE English bankers of Bombay are certainly the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects. While all other classes of the population in every part of the Empire are content to celebrate the Queen's birthday on one day in each year, these gentlemen require a three days' holiday to do full justice to their loyal feelings.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND has taken over charge of the Under-Secretaryship in the Home Department from Mr. F. C. Daukes.

MR. W. WAVELL has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to the *Madras Times* :—" A telegraphic message having been recently received in one of the local telegraph offices to the address of a Colonel (who had proceeded to the Hills,) was duly despatched to the addressee by one of the office peons. The peon took the telegram to the Madras residence of the Colonel in question, and delivered it to his butler. This functionary, whose system of orthography was apparently founded on a very defective basis, intended to write across the envelope, which contained the telegram, ' Gone to hill' ; but, as he changed the vowel in the last word to 'o,' it may be easily imagined what a deal of amusement was occasioned by the return of the telegram to the office with the startling words written across the envelope ' Gone to hell !' "

THE *Statesman*—The Bombay papers have given us very full and interesting news of all the circumstances connected with the embarkation of troops, and among other matters they record a number of loyal cries made use of by the sepoys. "Hurrah ! Maharanee-ki-jey"—victory to the Queen ! seems to have been one of the most common of these. "Victoria Maharanee," and "Angrez Sircar Bahadoor's alternated with the common sepoy war-cry, "Ram Raja-ki-jey." But how is it that we miss "Kaiser-i-Hind ?" Has the great event of the 1st of January 1877 made no impression on the minds of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian soldiers ? Do they remember it only as the day on which their pay was increased ? Have they no knowledge of the new title ? If the Queen is still known in the native army as Victoria Maharanee, and not at all as "Kasir-i-Hind," we may perhaps infer that a great deal of learned research and discussion were thrown away upon the latter, not to mention the expense of the proclamation ceremony, which of course an Empire like ours, flowing with milk and honey, could never miss !

THE *Madras Mail*—The telegraph signallers in Ceylon are rather given to mystifying the unsuspecting inhabitants of that island. Seldom, however, have they succeeded in throwing the community into such a state of alarm as when they intimated the other day that Consols were at 75 ! This was regarded as signifying not merely war but panic of the wildest kind ; and the editor of the *Observer* immediately represented to the telegraph-master of Colombo his conviction that the quotation of Consols at 75 was a serious error, for which some one ought to be punished ; and suggested asking for a repetition. "The reply was that the repetition from the next station was 75. We rejoined : ' You had better ask a repetition from Bombay.' We were thereupon requested to send Rs. 4 8, the cost of such repitition We said we should do no such thing, but that we should denounce the Telegraph Department for perpetrating a most flagrant error. What Consols at 75 would mean of panic, distress, and ruin most of our readers know, and the Department which represents such a state of things as existing might possibly be prosecuted for circulating disquieting rumours."

THE *Statesman*—As to the 31st Native Infantry, there cannot be a doubt that a great blunder has been committed, and we shall have cause to rejoice if we never reap a harvest of trouble from the seeds sown on this occasion. What is plain enough is, that the mutinous company should at once have been disbanded, when they committed the grave breach of discipline at Cawnpore. Pathan soldiers are excellent fellows under strict, stern discipline. But let discipline be relaxed ever so little, and they become the most dangerous men we have.

Truth says—I was walking from Pall Mall a few days ago, when it was growing dark. Before me I remarked an old man tottering along, with bent back and weary air. What attracted my attention was the bright glossiness of his coat and his hat, which contrasted sadly with the aged gait of their wearer. Suddenly the figure straightened itself, and the legs assumed a jaunty movement. It nodded to a passing friend, and then again relapsed into decrepitude. I passed it, and looked back to see who it was. It was the Premier. Years and hard work are telling on him. What a difference there is between the Earl with the eyes of friends and enemies on him, and this lonely, feeble old man creeping home through the darkening streets.

THE *World* says—The equivocal position in which the Duke of Edinburgh had found himself placed by our present attitude towards Russia has been in some sort relieved of its compromising surroundings by the technical device of detaching the Sultan from the Mediterranean Squadron and attaching it to the Channel Fleet. When the order from the Admiralty to that effect reached Malta, his Royal Highness is known to have expressed considerable ire at the arrangement ; whilst on the other hand the announcement was received by the members of the service generally as a good solution of the difficulty. The result of the order will probably be that the Sultan will be employed, in the event of war, either in coast defence at home, or in the protection of shipping off Malta or Gibraltar, and throughout the Mediterranean generally. By the Duke being detailed on this important duty he can be of use to his country, and at the same time be relieved of any slur upon his patriotism which absence from the actual scene of conflict might possibly cast upon his Royal Highness. The only drawback to this arrangement would be the great loss which the combatant portion of our fleets must sustain by the detachment of so powerful an ironclad as the Sultan ; the Devastation, which has taken the place of the Sultan in the Sea of Marmora, being much less serviceable and formidable for general purposes than the latter vessel. This loss might, in truth, have been avoided if the Duke of Edinburgh, after having already served, as he has, the requisite two years for which his ship was commissioned, had been content—as he was entitled to do—to complete the ten months' probation still remaining before his attainment of flag rank in comparative inaction at home. The patriotic aspirations of his Royal Highness are nevertheless deserving of every encomium. Moreover, it may not be amiss to add that a rumour, founded on the most respectable authority, asserts that both the Duke and the Admiralty have been seconded in, and in a certain sense instigated to, the course they have adopted—though the latter have been constrained to take a more prudent course than the former desired—by a special intimation from her Majesty the Queen, deprecating any arrangement which would absolve her son from sharing, in the ordinary course of his duty, the risks to which all her other subjects in the service would be exposed in the event of hostilities.

WE take the following extract from the *Times'* review of Monier Williams' book on Modern India :—On the subject of Samadh, or burying alive, there are one or two instances, which, however, in spite of the deception practised, resulted in the death of the spurious devotee. In one instance a man "was actually buried alive in the neighbourhood of a village. His friends were detected by the villagers in pouring milk down a hollow bamboo which had been arranged to supply the buried man with air and food, the bamboo was removed, and the interred man was found dead when his friends opened the grave shortly afterwards." The other attempt was still more recent, and occurred in the Kaira district in Gujerat. Mr. F. Sheppard, the Collector, was informed that a man in a neighbouring village was about to perform Samadh, so he despatched a police orderly to stop the proceedings and arrest all concerned. On the arrival of the official the man had been buried about two hours. He was promptly disinterred,—alive—but very weak, and died the next morning. A medical examination proved that the man died of heart disease. Certain hints led Mr. Sheppard to believe an imposture had been attempted and on opening the house he found

"The grave was about three feet deep, being a hole dug in the floor of the inner room of the house ; the wall of the room formed one side of the vault. As usual in India, the only light admitted to the room was through the door, and the unsubstantial nature of the roof was not likely to attract the attention of the villagers, but I satisfied myself that the small patch of the mud wall which the sons have demolished the covering which was supposed to shut him off from the world. The vault was, of course, dark. I found therein the rosary of the deceased and the chaplet of flowers which he had worn before self immolation. There was room enough to sit in tolerable comfort. On one side of the vault I felt a small wooden plank let into the wall and found that a trap door had been ingeniously contrived to communicate with the other room of the house. On going into the outer room into which communication had been opened, I found that a row of large earthen jars which are used in India to store grain had been arranged against the wall. The arrangement was neatly contrived and was not likely to attracted suspicion. Had the Samadh been a success, the good health he might without any danger to life and with only a *minimum* of discomfort, have emerged triumphantly after his six weeks samadh, and have earned a wide reputation, but the excitement and fasting were too much for him."

The above extract may give an insight into more attempts at imposture than that of the Bhat case in Gujerat. It reminds us strongly of a similar case, where Runjeet Singh introduced to the Mission sent to Lahore by Lord Auckland in the hot weather of 1838 a Fakir who permitted himself to be buried for the space of 40 days and nights. Sir Claud Wade, Captain the Hon. W. G. Osborne, and Dr. W. Macgregor witnessed the man's burial, put seals on his tomb, and saw him disinterred, but failed to elucidate the mystery. So the Samadh, though forcibly described by Professor Williams, is an old plan for establishing sanctity in India, though often attended with unpleasant results.

ON April 18 an order was received in Sunderland for 100,000 tons of coal, to be supplied immediately to the Russian Government. The coals were to be shipped in fast steamers and sent to the Baltic ports.

"LA COMMUNE AFFRANCHIE" (says *Truth*) was seized at all the kiosques in Paris last Sunday for the following monstrous article upon the murder of Lord Leitrim. I recommend the journal to Mr. O'Donnell. He may find in it some flowers wherewith to adorn his oratory :—

There are no longer any wolves in England, a country for which our Opportunist politicians express even more admiration than they do for Athens ; but, instead of wolves, there are lords, some three hundred of whom have framed laws to protect themselves in possession of land which they have obtained either by force or by fraud." After alluding to the fact that Scotland is as much "ravaged by wolves" as England among the "wolves," "Duke Sutherland," the Duke of "Buccleone" (? Buccleuch), and Lord Fitzwilliam, the writer goes on to say—" It is a fact that the country that suffers the most from these carnivorous animals, which, not having been subject to such a battue as the French people got up for their wolves in 1793, threaten the inhabitants of Ireland with extermination. Ireland is depopulated by them, and lost 2,000,000 of her inhabitants in a few years. There is much to be said in favour of 1793. One of these beasts of prey Lord Leitrim, who was the owner of 200,000 acres of land, has just been knocked over, together with his clerk and coachman, while driving through one of his properties ; one of them a terrible acte of reprisals taken by farmers against their masters." In conclusion, the writer says that he should like to know how many men met their death by the cruel proceedings of Lord Leitrim during the time that he was in possession of his property.

Truth says—The fact is, that the sooner the present House of Commons is sent about its business, and replaced by another, the better satisfied will the country be. It is a thoroughly discreditable assembly. This is in great part due to the members themselves, and in some part to the Prime Minister being in the Upper House. They are like a pack of schoolboys, with the head-master absent, who despise the usher that has been set over them.

MADAME JOHANN STRAUSS, the wife of the dance-composer, has recently died at Hietzing, near Vienna. Under her maiden name of Jetty Treffz, she was well known and extremely popular as a concert singer some years ago, both in England and on the Continent.

Truth says—The *Tablet* is a well-edited Catholic journal, but are not the experiences of Augustus Philip Bethell, "Tertiary of St. Francis," a trifle absurd ? The Tertiary resides in a villa at Sydenham. The other day he lost a rosary in his garden. It had been stolen by a vagrant. The Tertiary on this prayed St. Antony of Padua to "get it back," for him. The next day back came the vagrant with the rosary. "Those who are acquainted," continues the Tertiary, "with the life of St. Antony will not be surprised to find that he can now do in Heaven what he could do on earth." A novice had stolen from the saint a manuscript. The saint prayed that it might be returned. The prayer was granted. The novice related how he was just going to cross a bridge, when there suddenly rose up before him a man of savage countenance barring the way, threatening him with a drawn sword, and sternly commanding him to restore the book. If Augustus Philip Bethell, "Tertiary of St. Francis," really possesses the power to induce St. Antony to cause to be restored lost articles, how invaluable he would be at Scotland-yard ? Why should he not commence by insisting that "a man with a savage countenance and a drawn sword" should "sternly command" the robber of Lady Dudley's jewels to restore them to her ladyship, or bring back to me an umbrella that I lost last week ? "The practice," says the "Tertiary," "of invoking St. Antony is sure to supply a great want, and prove of immense benefit to those who will adopt it ; but," he add, "they would do well to begin by making a little offering to St. Antony's new mission at Anerly." Hum ! It is not usual to pay the reward, in these cases, in advance.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort ; and Masagon, on Sunday, 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m ; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

MR. WILSON, PROPRIETOR OF THE CIRCUS, ARRESTED.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was created in Bombay yesterday by the announcement in a contemporary that Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the circus, had been arrested at the instance of a Mr. Hermann Ascher, and the wildest speculations were afloat as to the reason of this extraordinary event. Some said that Mr. Wilson had stolen jewellery to a fabulous amount, and others thought that he had put the new High Court in his pocket and tried to make away with it. It is quite true that Mr. Wilson was arrested, but it now turns out that his arrest was scarcely a justifiable act on the part of Mr. Hermann Ascher, who had yesterday to make an apology in the Small Causes Court to save himself from being prosecuted on a charge of perjury and wrongful arrest. The story of this little affair is this. Mr. Ascher was one of those speculators who lately bought over the circus for two or three weeks' performances, and of course he had certain money transactions with Mr. Wilson. He was unable to pay the full price agreed on for the lease of the circus, and Mr. Wilson agreed to buy three rings, a locket, and a gold chain from him, at his own price, in liquidation of a part of the debt. It was fortunate for Mr. Wilson that witnesses were present when this transaction took place, for he did not ask Mr. Ascher for a receipt. Well, there were some more money transactions after this, which did not contribute much to harmonious relationship between them. Mr. Wilson was to have left Bombay for Allahabad on Thursday, but just as he was about to leave, a warrant for his arrest was placed in his hands, and Mrs. Wilson had to go away in the train without her husband. Mr. Wilson went to the Small Causes Court, and saw Mr. Hart, the First Judge, when Mr. Gandibhoy, who appeared on his behalf, offered a cheque for Rs. 453, the amount claimed by the plaintiff. As it was rather late, his Honor ordered defendant to give security for his appearance in court the following day ; and Mr. Rowell, proprietor of the Waverley Hotel, stood security. Mr. Wilson said he was accused of detaining Mr. Hermann Ascher's jewellery, but that the charge was completely false, and that Mr. Ascher's proceedings had caused him great annoyance and serious inconvenience in his business. He therefore appealed to the Judge that the case might be heard at once, for Mr. Hermann Ascher proposed that he should deposit Rs. 500 in Court for his re-appearance within a certain time, whereas it was well-known to Mr. Ascher that Mr. Wilson would not in all probability, owing to the nature of his business, be able to appear again in Bombay on the stipulated date ; and he (Mr. Wilson) neither wished Mr. Ascher to have an opportunity of claiming the Rs. 500 forfeit, nor to have such a grave charge hanging over him for a length of time. Mr. Hart consented that the case should be heard first yesterday forenoon. In the meantime, Mr. Ascher's friends had suggested a compromise to Mr. Wilson, but the latter would only consent on one condition—namely, that Mr. Ascher should make an apology in Court for what had taken place and consent to pay all costs. Yesterday accordingly the case came on before Mr. Hart. Mr. Turner, Mr. Ascher's solicitor, stated that on looking over his papers Mr. Ascher had found proof that Mr. Wilson had paid for the jewellery, that he was very sorry for the "mistake," and that he would consent to pay costs if his Honour would permit the case to be withdrawn. The case was accordingly permitted to be withdrawn. And thus ended the great surprise and mystery caused by Mr. Wilson's sudden arrest on an astonishing charge. The action brought against Mr. Wilson was to recover Rs. 453, the amount payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered on the following :—Three diamond rings, Rs. 75 ; one gold chain, Rs. 110 ; one gold mohur, Rs. 18 ; and one gold locket, Rs. 15. He did not steal the High Court after all.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS.

ACTION FOR FREIGHT ON EXCESS COALS DELIVERED.

GEO L. BRAY, MASTER OF THE AMERICAN SHIP WINONA, V. THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY.

YESTERDAY Mr. Hart, the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, gave judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from defendants the freight on 27 tons coals delivered in excess of bill of lading. By bill of lading the ship brought out 1,671 tons coal ; but freight was to be paid on the quantity delivered. The quantity of coal weighed out on board was 1,698 tons, in which the master of the Winona obtained clean receipts from the Great India and Peninsular Company's landing contractor. The G. I. P. Railway Company, however, declined to pay the freight on the 27 tons of coal in excess of tons named in bills of lading. Judgment in favour of plaintiff.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER NAGOTNA AND THE MUCHWA RAMPURSAD.

YESTERDAY, the Marine Court, composed of Mr. W Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain J. R. Kellock, the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co., reassembled and delivered their decision respecting the above collision. The Court after reviewing the evidence, said :

"On full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the collision, we are of opinion that the nacoda of the Nagotna and the people belonging to that vessel are in no way to blame for this accident, which we believe to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the tindal or men of the muchwa Rampursad, in not keeping a better look-out and a good light burning when 'proceeding down the coast during a dark night, and under all the circumstances we think it would be taken up if they were found not to be such as were desirable for the public ; and hesaid that unless the Corporation had these lines put down in proper places, and with due regard to public convenience and safety, they would at the end of the 20 years be in a very disgraceful condition, or very much in the position they occupied now, which was to say they would obtain for the roads occupied by the tramways, which he valued at about one lakh or rupees a mile, some Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 per annum, and these roads were almost wholly destroyed before the public were concerned. For this atom of rental paid for the use of these roads by the Tramway Company, the conveyance-keeping public of Bombay paid twenty or thirty times the amount for the use of roads which were more or less destroyed by the tramway vehicles by the tramways. (Hear, hear.) He did not suppose there was a member of that Corporation who did not recognise the convenience of tramways for the public. For himself, he was very glad to see the system extended, but it had, as he said, connected with it such very important results that he thought the public and they could not too soon pass a resolution of the nature suggested by Mr. Pherozeshs Mehta, and endeavour to secure for themselves that reasonable position with reference to this tramway system which every Corporation in the world that he knew of, having such a system within its city, possessed. It was most singular indeed that they should have left themselves thoroughly out in the cold with references to this tramway system, so pointed out in the opinion of the Advocate General. That Corporation did not stand in relation to the Tramway Company in so good a position as Ali Abdoola or Rama Bugwan, simple individuals outside, who could, when their rights were interfered with, take legal proceedings against the Tramway Company. It was a most monstrous thing, and a thing unheard of in all other cities, that that Corporation had no more to do with the Tramways than had the Man in the Moon, or than they had with the Tramway system of Timbuctoo, if such a system existed there. (Laughter.) He thought the resolution which Mr. Mehta was about to move was a reasonable one, and that Government would regard it with favour and make what alteration they could with reference to giving the Corporation a voice in the management of one of their most important public properties. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he would read the resolution which had been handed to him by Mr. Mehta as a rider to Dr. Blaney's proposition. It read :—" That a Committee be appointed for drawing up a representation to the Government of Bombay, pointing out the desirability of substituting the Corporation in place of the Municipal Commissioner in the Tramway Company's Act in such way as may appear feasible to Government,—Mr. Maclean, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. Wyllie, Mr. Khorsedji Nauroji Khole, and Dr. Blaney." The Chairman further said he might remind the Corporation that a representation was made to Government on this subject by the Chairman of the Town Council (then Mr. Maclean) on the 5th December 1877. Colonel Hancock read Mr. Maclean's letter, soliciting, at the request of the Town Council, that the Act might be amended so that in future the concurrence of the Corporation would be necessary before any extension of the tramways could be sanctioned under Section 3 of the Act, and also the reply that H. E. the Governor "does not consider it expedient to alter the law as regards tramways which was passed after the fullest consideration."

Mr. Kirkham thought that the Advocate General strained the ordinary meaning of the words of the agreement. If they referred to the agreement and to the Act validating the agreement the wording was—"The Tramway Company are authorised to make tramways on such other routes as may be approved of by the Municipal Commissioner and sanctioned by Government." One would naturally ask—who is the Municipal Commissioner, and why is he selected to decide on the propriety of extending the tramways in other places ? He was selected because he was the embodiment of the Corporation of the city of Bombay, because he was, in the words of the Municipal Act, "the chief executive officer of the city ;" and it was certainly a matter for surprise to him that they should now be told that the Municipal Commissioner was to interest in himself and stood altogether beside the Municipal system. It was not difficult to imagine why, in the time of the Bench of Justices, the authority should have been vested in a person representing the Municipal Corporation of the city. The Bench of Justices was a large, indefinite, and very fluctuating body, and it would have been very inconvenient to make extensions of the tramways dependent upon a vote of a body of that kind, and no doubt the Municipal Commissioner was selected as he always had means at hand of finding out what was the opinion of the Bench of Justices and the feeling of the general public of Bombay, whose interests he had in his keeping. But when the present Municipal Corporation was established, and it succeeded to all the rights, and privileges, and responsibilities of the old Bench of Justices, he thought common sense required that the power should be given to that well-defined body, consisting of well-known individuals, in the spirit in which the agreement was drawn up. It was perfectly clear to him that the Municipal Commissioner, representing the Corporation of 64 persons, who represented the public of Bombay, did not stand outside of the Municipal system, that his interests as Municipal Commissioner were in no way separate from theirs, and that he would in all cases work with them and represent them. If that was conceded, and he thought it was common sense, it seemed to him that the Advocate General had read the words of the Act to the very foot of the letter, and rather strained the thing when he represented the Municipal Commissioner as an interest in himself, standing outside of the Municipal interests of the city, and being able to go out arm-in-arm any morning with the manager of the Tramway Company and sanction this or that tramway, which would only require the sanction of Government to involve the city "in the most tremendous financial difficulties, and they could only regain possession of such roads by paying 21 years' purchase of the average profits of the line. He asked them to reflect what that amounted to. Supposing the Municipal Commissioner granted an extension which brought in half a lakh of rupees a year, that meant that the Corporation could only regain control over that road by paying ten lakhs of rupees. It was a simple matter of common sense that the Bench of Justices never intended to divest themselves of their rights over the roads of the city and to give into the hands of any individual whatever the power of involving the Municipality in debts of that kind. He said that the Corporation had everything to do with the matter of tramways, and he pointed out that any 40 members of the Corporation could require Government to remove the Municipal Commissioner from his position. If the relation was of that kind, he asked how it could be that the Corporation had nothing whatever to do with the Municipal Commissioner, and that he could do whatever he pleased in a matter of this importance. What objection could there be to a provision that no extension should be made without the Corporation's concurrence ? Was there any Municipal Commissioner who would decline to abide by it ? If so, then there was a section under which they could deal with such a Municipal Commissioner,—he meant with a gentleman who stood outside the interests of the city and said he did not care a rap what the Corporation's opinions were.

Mr. Maclean said as his name had been mentioned, he wished to explain why he must refuse to serve on the Committee. He admired the ability with which the remarks but could not follow him to his conclusion. Certainly, if the only thing before them was the opinion given them by the Advocate General, he should be prepared to go with him in appointing a Committee to ask Government to change the Act by substituting the name of the Corporation for that of the Municipal Commissioner, for undoubtedly the Tramway Act did contravene the spirit of the Municipal Act altogether, and its ultimate effect might be to take the control of all the principal streets in Bombay out of the hands of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) One could hardly suppose that the Legislature could have had that intention in passing the Tramway Act, but as they had heard from the correspondence that was read by the Chairman the question as to the meaning of the Tramway Act was actually referred to Government by the Town Council, when I myself was Chairman. The whole question was raised then for the consideration of Government, and Government replied that they thought it was inexpedient to alter the terms of the Tramway Act,—in other words, they say they do consider that this Corporation is, like the old Bench of Justices, a shifting body which is not fit to be trusted with the duty of executing administration over the streets of Bombay. That is the drift of their reply ; and when Mr. Kirkham says we have control over the Municipal Commissioner, and that the Corporation, by a majority of two-thirds, can dismiss him if he acts contrary to their wishes, I do not think that is quite correct. We may call upon Government to remove him, but I do not think Government would do so if he had been simply carrying out their own wishes with regard to the tramway administration. That being so, and Government having given the opinion which they had given, I do not think it would be consistent with self-respect on his part to go to Government again, and incur the humiliation of another rebuff He must therefore ask to have his name struck off the list of the Committee.

Mr. Bomonjee Masters was in favour of the Corporation going again to Government.

Mr. Kirkham said that Government would be bound to remove the Municipal Commissioner, according to Section 42 of the Act, if 40 members of the Corporation asked them.

The Commissioner (Mr. Grant) said he would like to mention that Dr. Blaney was present at the two meetings of the Bench of Justices, held in February and March 1873, at which the proposals of the Tramway Company were discussed and agreed to. At the meeting in February, it was "proposed by H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., seconded by Colonel Ballard, and carried 'that the tender of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., having met with the general approval of the Bench, the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to consider the details with the firm named, and prepared an agreement based on the tender now submitted for the final sanction of the Bench.'" And at the March meeting the agreement was brought forward, and adopted. The Municipal Commissioner thought he was rather hard on the company, after the matter was fully discussed at that time, to bring it up so strongly now.

Dr. Blaney—I was present at those meetings ; but I am sorry the Commissioner has not got the full record, and that the minutes were not. If he could give us that, it would be complete.

Mr. Mehta thought that Mr. Kirkham had proved the soundness of the Advocate General's opinion. His (Mr. Kirkham's) argument was based on the assumption that the Municipal Commissioner was the creature of the Corporation ; but they all knew perfectly well that he was not simply this, and that he had an independent position and some independent powers granted to him by the Act. He was therefore something besides the Corporation, and sometimes something outside of the Corporation. Mr. Kirkham had most successfully pointed out the power the Corporation had over the Commissioner. He thought they should do something by which the necessity for such an extreme step as calling for the retirement to remove the Commissioner would be obviated. They ought to try and change the opinion of Government before leaving themselves open to use such extreme measures. If Mr. Maclean did not reconsider his decision, he would propose Mr. Mathew instead.

Mr. Maclean—I only object personally. I decidedly approve of your motion, but I could not personally take any part in it.

The Chairman then put the motion to the vote and it was adopted, Mr. Mathew's name being substituted for Mr. Maclean's, and Mr. Pherozesha Mehta being added to the Committee.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the following be recorded, viz :—Government Resolution, No. 1,375, dated 27th April 1878, General Department, conveying a copy of the Commissioner's letter No. 2,929, dated 6th April last, with accompaniments and copy of the Drainage Commission's Report be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bombay that the work of draining this city is urgently needed, and of the earnest hope that it may be found possible to lend the Municipality, the total sum asked for, sixty lakhs of rupees.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Jangjee and carried, after which the Corporation adjourned.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CHINESE RECONQUEST OF EASTERN TURKESTAN.

(Spectator.)

THE campaign which commenced with the sieges of Urumtsi and Manas in the autumn of 1876, and which was brought to a close with the fall of Kashgar in December last, is beyond doubt the most remarkable military enterprise which has been attempted by any Asiatic nation within the present century. If we simply consider the enormous distances over which large bodies of men have been transported, the feat must be admitted to have been no ordinary one, but when we have added thereto such difficulties as those caused by the barrenness of the region in which the war was to be carried on, the reputed strength of Kashgar, the hostility of the Mahommedan population, and the scarcely concealed sympathy of Russia, we find that the task which a Chinese General and a Chinese army have accomplished is one that deserves to rank with many of the most celebrated of European campaigns. But during its progress we have remained in the most profound ignorance of its every details. No adventurous Correspondent accompanied the army either of the conqueror or of the conquered, and the public, which received no thrilling description of the sack of Manas or the fight at Turfan, refused to believe that Chinese valour in Central Asia was more real than the myth-land in which it was being demonstrated. At last, however, we have an authentic official account of one portion of this little understood campaign, the "Memorial" Report of Governor-General Tso of Kansuh, and by supplementing that document with the more recent information received through Tashkent and Semiretchinsk, we are able to arrive at a tolerably clear idea of the whole campaign. We propose, therefore, to describe as a connected whole that war of which the *Pekin Gazette* published in detail on January 4th the narrative of one portion.

In the year 1875, the Chinese Government resolved to chastise the rebel Powers which had broken away from its control in the country lying beyond the province of Kansuh. The chief of these were the Tungan rulers of Urumtsi and Manas, and Yakoob Beg, the Ameer of Kashgar. At Lanchefu, the capital of Kansuh, troops were accordingly collected in large numbers, and the necessary stores and supplies of money and ammunition were forwarded with as little delay as possible to the same place. Chinese movements are proverbially slow, and it was not until the year 1875 had closed that the army, under the nominal command of General Li Shun-now Liu Kin Tang—but really controlled by Tso Tsung Tang, the Governor-General of Kansuh, advanced westwards. Its head-quarters were some months later, established at Guchenf, and from this place the seiges both of Urumtsi and of Manas were conducted. Of these, Urumtsi was the first to fall, and in November, 1876, after having held out for more than two months, Manas shared the same fate. Several of the leading men of the Tungan movement perished in the course of the latter siege, or in the massacre that followed upon the surrender of Manas. Before the close of the year 1876, therefore, the first of the rebel Powers had been overthrown, and Chinese influence and prestige restored in what, for want of a better term, may be called the region of Ultra-Kansuh. The victorious army of the Chinese set to work to dig in search of buried stores, several tents of thousand cattles' weight were discovered." No long delay after this retarded the forward movement of the Chinese, and on the 18th October a decisive battle was fought underneath the walls of Kucha. Kin Tang was again victorious, and Kucha, the chief bulwark of Eastern Kashgar, fell into the hands of the invader. In the short space of twenty-eight days the Chinese had, therefore, marched close on 400 miles, captured three cities, and won one pitched encounter. The very next day after this striking achievement Kin Tang set out on the northern road towards Aksu, and from Hoser, his first stage in this later advance, is dated the very graphic account of which we have made mention. He was then preparing to attack Bai, or more correctly, Kutchabai, a small town on the Aksu road. We have to derive our information on this latest phase in the campaign from a different source, but with the fall of Kucha, of which, strange to say, we heard nothing at all at the time, it was evident that the whole Kashgarian defence had collapsed The advance of the Chinese army was now slackened, for the purpose of allowing the reinforcements under General Chang Yao to come up from Karashar, and also to permit Tso Tsung Tang to execute that flanking movement across the Tian Shan which sealed the fate of Aksu. The division with which Kin Jang had executed his brilliant feat of arms was that in command of which Manas fell, and it should be remembered, the only Chinese army operating in the field. There was another and a larger force north of the Tian Shan, with its base at Manas which was under the immediate command of Tso Tsung Tang, and it was the sudden appearance of this army north of Aksu which paralysed all the preparations Ali Beg had been making. Early in November, Aksu surrendered, through the treachery of its Governor,—that is to say, he thought a timely discretion the better part of valour ; and later on in the same month, Ush Turfan (New Turfan), eighty miles nearer to the capital, fell also into the hands of the Chinese. The joint armies of Tso Tsung and Kin Tang pressed on against Kashgar itself, and after winning a battle beneath its walls, in which Yag was wounded, the capital of the dominions of the late Atalik Ghazi once more was entered by a conquering army from far-distant China. Since then Yarkand and Khoten—in the telegrams misspelt "Khokand"—have either been occupied by or have voluntarily acknowledged, the Chinese, and may by such timely allegiance have diverted from themselves some of that wrath which has been so manifested towards the other cities.

Such, briefly narrated, is the story of the Chinese reconquest of Eastern Turkestan, and we think that no one will dispute the fact that both in strategy among their Generals and in endurance and courage among their men, this Chinese army has done much to revindicate the old and long-lost prestige which attached to the soldiers of Kanghi and Keen Lung. We will say nothing here of the future, although there is the prospect of a war in this region between Russia and China for the possession of Kuldja, or of an arrangement between those Powers of the difficulty, by a further advance of the Russian dominions in Manchooria, in exchange for the retrocession of Kuldja. Whichever be the solution of what at present appears to be no slight danger, the result must be interesting to us : but in order to comprehend the future ramifications of this intricate business, it is very necessary that the campaign just ended should be first mastered. With that object in view, we have placed the preceding description of it before our readers.

WHO CAN THEY BE ?

(The World.)

CENTURIES, to use a conventional hyperbole, seem to have elapsed since the vision of Anonyma, driving her ponies in the Park, flashed upon an outraged world. The letters of Belgravian mothers, complaining that clubs and the practices which clubs sanctioned or necessitated, caused possible suitors among the young men of the day to keep at an unnatural distance from their daughters, belong, if space in time may be measured by the brevity of society's memories, to the antediluvian period. Anonyma may be in the Park still. But her ponies have grown into horses now, and her miniature phaeton has swelled to the dimensions of a victoria. It does not matter ; we cease to notice her especially, and if she is there, she is lost in the crowd. It may be that she is no longer a phenomenal apparition ; it may be that we have grown tired of her ; it may be incapable of anything like the indignant curiosity which society once professed to feel ; it may be that Anonyma herself has lost her distinctive features, that she has assumed the garb of modesty and the airs of virtue, and that she has changed her state, or gone into a sisterhood and is no longer recognisable in the uniform of the new order. Whatever is the fact, she is practically invisible, and has ceased to be the eyesore of a scandalised community. It is as well that she should be ignored, if she is still among us. It is the part of mercy and wisdom no longer to make her the invidious focus of the public gaze. After all, why single her out for purposes of condemnation ? The frailty and fallibility of human nature are now what they always were, and it will be time enough to talk of throwing stones when we have succeeded in combining the innocence of doves with the knowingness of serpents.

Yet is society not entirely without certain human objects which pique its inquisitiveness, and set it asking questions which it cannot answer, when it takes its promenade on Sunday, and, carefully or always—always in the same conditions and at the same hours. Has he entered into a compact with the foul fiend of which one of the conditions is this quotidian promenade ? Can it be that there is a bet in the case ? Is he the advertising agent of a firm who make the manufacture of red umbrellas their *specialite* ? Is he the emissary of some revolutionary society whose headquarters are in Red-cotton Nightcap Country, and who is secretly rallying with the crimson ensign all possible accomplices ?

Again, who is the gentleman in the cloak worn irrespective of temperature, and who would be distinguished amongst countless thousands by his red beard and meerschaum pipe ? All that can be said in answer is that he is an institution, as completely an integral part of

SIR GILBERT SCOTT.

(Saturday Review.)

On hearing of the sudden death of Sir Gilbert Scott, society instinctively realized that it had lost, not so much the distinguished artist of many buildings, as a great influence which had long been asserting itself in a movement which, precisely because it dealt in various ways with the external order of things, was quietly and, in the judgment of sensible men, wholesomely leavening the national temperament. Sir Gilbert Scott occupied in this movement—of which for thirty years he was an acknowledged leader—the happy position of the second man; that of an Augustus in succession to a Julius. Various causes had, a little more than forty years since, led up to the opportunity for raising the long ripening taste for Gothic architecture and mediæval art into a principle, and of connecting it with a sharpened appreciation of religious decorum; and the man who first took advantage of the crisis was Pugin. But, irrepressible alike in pencil, pen, and tongue, he too soon burnt himself out; besides, identified as he was with what was not the largest or the most popular religious body in England, a leadership on his part which went much beyond one of opinion would have been, in the long run, very difficult to sustain. Anglicanism, the system which materially—not to dwell upon higher considerations—offered the widest and richest field for the cultivation of ecclesiastical art, was perfecting its own voluntary organizations alongside of the one of which Pugin was the informing spirit, when a new element of as yet unknown value began to claim recognition. There was a very active firm of young architects, with alliterative names, whose individuality insensibly grew familiar to those who owned to the growing enthusiasm. The senior partner of this firm, descendant and namesake as he was of the classic commentator of that school of English Churchmanship which has most affinities with Puritanism, was unexceptionable in the eyes of the narrowest strickler for hereditary prejudice at a time when the willingness of otherwise sensible people to be shocked might now raise the envy even of the Church Association.

Camberwell Church was the culminating point of the fame of Scott and Moffait, and then the second name dropped off. All this time the young architect, in whom enthusiasm for his art and rare common sense were happily blended, was working on his own lines and wiening converts to the new methods, who might not have been accessible to a less isolated influence. Success in the international competition for rebuilding the great church of Hamburg after the fire, in leading the way to the revival of mediæval architecture through Europe which Pugin longed to have a share in, but never really reached, assured Scott:s position; while the accident that this building, so mediæval in all its aspects, was destined for Lutheran uses, was plainly of advantage to a man not yet sufficiently established to defy the rancour of stupid ignorance. Closely following upon this stroke of good fortune, and upon the conspicuous restoration of Stafford Church, came the selection by Dean Peacock of Mr. Scott to carry through what we may describe as the regeneration of Ely Cathedral, which preluded so many other works of the same kind in all parts of England. Ely gave its restorer new life, and the remedial treatment of ministers, combining as it did archæology with design, was ever afterwards a very favourite class of his undertakings. We may fix this as the period from which what had hitherto been separate action on Scotts's part coalesced with the labours of the party which had been patiently working to effect and to cement the alliance of religion and art on the practical basis of the preservation and reproduction of the ancient national forms of building and decoration. His larger parish churches, as at Doncaster and Halifax, Newfoundland Cathedral, his college chapels of Exeter and St. John's Cambridge, and the still unfinished Cathedral of Edinburgh, were successive embodiments of that deepening study of ancient architectural models which awoke in him the strong conviction that, if a style was worth anything, it must be worth trying in more than one category of buildings. Mr. Scott's treatise on secular and domestic building, in which he so ably held the brief for Gothic, was the literary offshoot of this conviction, and its visible results appear as well in his grandiose conception for the Town Hall of Hamburg as in the Glasgow University, the Midland Hotel, the Leeds Infirmary, the domestic buildings of St. John's Cambridge, the latest works at Lincoln's Inn, and in many country houses and parsonages; while the Foreign and India Offices, which came to him in the spirit, though not by the impracticable letter, of a cumbrous competition, would, but for Lord Palmerston, have been a very conspicuous embodiment of his matured studies. But this is a subject on which we have had ere this to dwell, and the topic is not pleasant. Mr. Scott after a few years enjoyed the artistic revenge of sharing in the Gothic competition for the Law Courts; and its award gave him the occasion of showing with what magnanimity and serenity of temper he could master a severe disappointment.

We have hurried over the works because we desire to speak of the man, artistically and morally. Bewilderingly numerous and full of all kinds of merits in proportion, detail, grouping, and knowledge as his buildings are, we should say that the author was greater than those works. He was greater because he was a self-conscious power, who built, restored, competed, dictated, lectured, wrote, first because he had a conviction himself, and then because he was determined to impose that conviction upon others. He was, so to speak, the artist of reason. He first cleared his own mind as to what he wanted, and he then worked up to that result with the precision of a mathematician solving a problem. He was not only the typical architect of a school and age, but he was to that age the administrator of the principles which the school existed to teach. With him the poet never absorbed the philosopher, although the philosophy which he wooed was that of constructive rhythm. This peculiarity of temperament manifested itself in some well-defined idiosyncrasies. Those who have made a consecutive study of his works will have noticed some successive "manners" in them. He was at first strongly and exclusively English—and to the last his allegiance to specific English architecture was always true and loyal—but very naturally those studies in German and Italian which the Hamburg commission necessitated had for a time their influence on his style. Later in life he passed under the fascination of Italian Gothic, and although he never yielded to it so complacently as some younger men, traces of Southern taste continued to adhere to his works. He there realized the value of a richer variety of material in marbles, terra-cotta, &c., than medæval England pointed to. Both Germany and Italy had taught him the value of brick. From Italy, too, we believe he brought back a certain flavour of *rangedness*, graceful more than strong, in his pillars and windows, which it is impossible accurately to describe in words, but which, more than any other peculiarity, marks off his designs. In Italy, especially, he learned to appreciate the undeveloped value to Gothic art of the dome, as yet reckoned in the vulgar estimation as the badge of the other side; and we fancy that he never felt a greater artistic disappointment than that of having foiled of the opportunity to give material expression to the conviction. On the other hand, the occasion which the Albert Memorial, coupled with the Albert Chapel at Windsor, offered to him of experimenting, in concert with brother artists, on fresh materials and combinations—glass mosaic, for instance, and metal work on a large scale and for external use—in addition to the compliment involved in his being selected for those commissions, made the work one of peculiar importance in his eyes. It was no doubt the result of his cautious forethought that, although he was as anxious as any other architect of his party about the decorative accessories of his buildings, and although, as founder and foster-father of the Architectural Museum, he took a more self-denying interest in the art-workman movement than other men, he never was tempted like some of his brethren to be his own designer of artistic accessories. He ordered and he superintended his painted glass, his roof and wall polychrome, his apparatus in the precious metals, his hangings and embroideries; but he never furnished the absolute design, as Pugin did, and as some very eminent architects are still accustomed to do. He was indeed his own designer in woodwork, in pavements, and in the various combinations of iron and brass—making the sculptured reredoes and the choir screen his speciality; but the bulk and the value to the structure of the products of these materials bring them within the legitimate sphere of the absolute architect's studies.

So far we have been speaking of the external Scott. There have been, we suppose, few men of whose personal character the popular idea founded on inferences derived from the multiplicity of the works which he carried through is more erroneous than of Sir Gilbert Scott. He has been popularly looked upon as the great master manufacturer who boasts of turning out his products wholesale—

> Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis—

by telegram or mandate to his obsequious cohort of clerks, without much more personal feeling for the individuality of each article than the mill-owner can be credited with for each successive bale of stuff. The real man was, with all his accumulation of work, eminently modest, sensitive, anxious, and painstaking, and even self-tormenting over results which had cost him infinite time and thought. We do not hesitate to say that we think that Sir Gilbert Scott might with much advantage have retrenched his area of operations, nor can we deny that their number and variety involved the repeated risk of things being done which had not passed under the master's eye. But when once his attention was drawn to any such mishap, the genuine and conscientious earnestness of the man came into play. He was undoubtedly at his constructive best where the building was conspicuous; grandeur, bulk, intricacy of plan, and a public destination stimulated his inventive qualities, while he had but a subaltern interest in the small and the simple. But there was even a better side than his constructive one in his ethical nature when he seemed to assume a double individuality and take himself into counsel so as to place his powers as an architect at the service of the patient truthfulness which marked his avowedly ecclesiological character. To unriddle and to revive an old building gave him all an antiquary's genuine pleasure; and if that building were one of the importance and grandeur of St. Albans, Ely, St. David's, or one possessing so strange an architectural history as Bangor Cathedral, his enjoyment became perfectly enthusiastic. We need only point to the anxious and daring work of engineering now in progress to save the fabric of St. Albans. He was the first himself to own that in the earlier days of the restoration era he was, like all his compeers, too excessively possessed with that artistic partisanship which engrafted a idea of a perfect epoch, and was too lightly willing to sacrifice, at a real loss of historical association, that which stood in the way of its symmetrical revival. But every year saw Scott more conservative, more cautiously painstaking, more appreciative of historical association painful the picturesque grouping of forms, not very noble in themselves, but valuable as elements of contrast. It was accordingly with a genuine grief of heart and a self-diffidence against which his antecedents and assurance of position ought to have fortified him, that Sir Gilbert Scott met the rough and inconsiderate assaults, which have been recently made upon the practice both of himself and of his school by that knot of critics who have so oddly exalted Queen Anne into the patron saint of anti-restoration. He replied to them in an admirable spirit of candour, confessing to his blunders and the experiences which had been the schooling of himself and of his contemporaries, and relying on his fairness to demonstrate the injustice of a charge of which the basis was a misrepresentation of his motives. But when he had done this he seemed to be more hurt at the imputation of Vandalism than elated at the complete sense of his vindication. He had conclusively shown that any less zeal than that which had fired the early efforts of the ecclesiologists, though it might often have been seal imperfectly tempered with judgment, would have left little more than rage and ruins to feed the sentimental dreams of anti-restorationists; but yet he felt that, as fellow-soldiers in the battle of art and taste, his opponents were firing into the ranks of natural allies in face of the common Philistine enemy, and the annoyance was greater than the sense of polemical success.

We have left ourselves very little space to refer to that other life of smaller and more specific exertions in his own appointed line of duty which to any other man would in itself have constituted a most laborious career, such as the infinite number of his long, minute, matter-full letters, his lectures, popular and technical, his attendances at congresses, his fatherly care of pupils, his very useful school of art-workmen, the Architectural Museum, on behalf of which, in his last days of overwhelming work and established public distinction, he submitted to the drudgery of compiling the catalogue. But our sketch of Sir Gilbert Scott would not have been complete if we had made no reference to such meritorious features of a very fine character.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. ROWLAND & SON engraved in red on the Government stamp affixed on each box; buy only ROWLANDS'; sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

THE SLAVE-SHIP.

(Translated from Heine by Theodore Martin.)

I.

The supercargo, Mynheer van Koek,
In his cabin sits, and counts up
His profits to come, and he smiles to see
How the tot of the ship's load mounts up.

"The spices are good, and the pepper is good,
Sacks, barrels three hundred of crack stuff;
Then there are the gold and the ivory;—
But better than all is the black stuff.

"Six hundred negroes in barter I took,
Dog-cheap on the Senegal river:
Their flesh is firm, their sinews like steel,
Of the best brand our makers deliver.

"Brandy I gave in exchange for them,
Glass beads, and cutlers' gear, too;
If only one half of them live, I gain
One hundred per cent,—all clear, too.

"Even say, three hundred negroes are all
We've left us at Rio Janeiro,
They'll fetch me a hundred ducats per head
From the house of Gonzalez Pereiro."

He had got so far, when Mynheer van Koek
Had his cheery dream broken in on
By the cutter's surgeon walking in,
Doctor Avish M'Tavish M'Kinnon.

A stick of a man, on whose blazing nose
Full many a red wart figures:—
"Now, my surgeon-in-chief," exclaims Van Koek,
"How get on my darling niggers?"

"Thanks, thanks for inquiries!" the doctor says;
"I came to say, overnight, sir,
The mortality 'mongst them has mounted up
In a way that's exceptional quite, sir.

"Amidships they always died two a-day,
But last night seven of them hooked it,—
Four men, three women—that's the loss,
I've been to the day-book, and booked it.

"Their bodies, I tested and tried them well;
For these rascals—don't I know them?—
Often sham to be dead, on the simple chance
That into the sea we throw them.

"I took the irons off their limbs,
And, as I commonly do, in trim,
Their bodies, as soon as the sun was up,
Clean overboard I threw, sir.

"In an instant up shot a swarm of sharks
From below to overhaul them:
They are so fond of the negro beef;
My pensioners I call them!

"They have followed the ship's wake ever since
We left the coasting station;
The creatures sniff up the carcass smell
With epicure exultation.

"To see them snap at the dead men is
As pretty a sight as one knows of!
One seizes a head, another a leg,
What is left the others dispose of!

"When they've cleared off all, they go tumbling round
The ship, quite contented and happy,
And they hear at me, with a look that says,
'A capital breakfast, old chap, eh!'"

But here, with a sigh, Van Koek breaks in;
"How to get this mischief under!
This dreadful mortality, how am I
To arrest its growth, I wonder?"

The doctor answers: "The fault's their own,
These niggers drop off so quickly;
Their own bad breath has made the air
Between decks horribly stinky.

"Many have died, too, of doleful dumps,
Too deadly dull to endure them:
By a trifle of music and dancing and air
Let us of their magrims cure them."

Then cries Van Koek, "Good sound advice!
My medical staff commander
Is sage as Aristotle himself,
The tutor of Alexander.

"The Presidentof the Society
For tulip-culture in Delft, sir,
Is clever—very—but not by half
So clever as yourself, sir.

"Ho! music! music! These black knaves
Shall here on the deck cut capers;
And those who decline, the cat-o'-nine
Shall quickly cure of the vapours."

II.

High in the great blue vault of heaven
Many thousand stars were gleaming,
So wistful-sad, so large and calm,
Like the eyes of beautiful women.

They are looking down upon the sea,
That is veiled in a phosphorescent
Purple-tinged vapour out for miles;
The waves make a murmur pleasant.

No sail flaps on the slaver's ship,
As 'twere dismantled it lies there;
But lanterns shine on the quarter deck,
And the sounds of music rise there.

The pilot has taken the fiddle in hand,
The cook on the flute is playing,
A smart young cabin-boy brats the drum,
On the horn is the doctor braying.

Some hundred negroes, women and men,
Halloo, and caper, and wheel round,
As though they were mad; and their iron gyves
Beat steady time, as they reel round.

They stamp the deck with insane delight;
And many a swarthy fair, too,
In transport her naked partner clasps,—
And oh, the groans that are there too!

The mate is *maître des plaisirs*,
And the laggard dancers he has
Quickened with strokes of his cat-o'-nine
To friskier ideas.

And Diddle-dum-dey and Tootle-te-too;
The din lures up from the deep there
The monsters of the watery world,
That drowse in a fatuous sleep there.

Hundreds and hundreds of sharks swim by
Possessed by a dreamy distraction,
And up at the ship they glower and blink
In a maze of stupefaction.

They're quite aware that the breakfast-hour
Has not arrived, and their jaws are
With yawning agape, one can see them set
With teeth as thickly as saws are.

And Diddle-dum-dey and Tootle-te-too—
Such endless dancing and acting,
The sharks in sheer impatience the while
Their teeth on their own tails whetting.

I trow they love not music, they,
And, like most of their kidney, show it;
"Trust none that does not music love!"
Says Albion's greatest poet.

And Tootle-te-too and Diddle-dum-dey,
The dancing it goes on stoutly;
By the fore-mast stands Mynheer Van Koek,
And he folds his hands devoutly.

"For Jesu's sake, spare, Lord, the lives
Of these black sinners, spare them!
If they've angered Thee, ah, well Thou know'st,
To swine we may compare them.

"Oh, spare their lives, for Jesu's sake,
That all us mortals died for;
For unless three hundred head survive,
I lose every stiver I tried for!"

TO ETHEL,

(Who wishes she had lived—

"In teacup times of hood and hoop,
Or when the patch was worn.")

"In teacup-times!" The style of dress
Would suit your beauty, I confess;
Bald-da-like, the patch you'd wear;
I picture you a bewitching fair,
You'd make a charming Shepherdess!

And I—no doubt—could well express
Sir Plume's complete conceitedness,—
Could poise a clouded cane with care
"In teacup-times!"

The parts would fit precisely—yes:
We should achieve a huge success;
You should disdain, and I despair,
With quite the true Augustan air;
But . . . . could I love you more, or less,
"In teacup-times?"

—Blackwood's Magazine. AUSTIN DOBSON.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
JEWELLER.

18-Carat Gold EARRINGS ..... from £2 to £50
Set with Gems.
18-Carat Gold BRACELETS ... „ £7 „ £300
Set with Gems.
18-Carat Gold LOCKETS ..... „ £5 „ £100
Set with Diamonds.
18-Carat Gold COLLARETTES
and NECKLACES..... from £10 „ £100
Set with Gems.

"THE TIMES" says, "Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
SILVERSMITH.

PRIZE CUPS..... in Silver from £3 to £500
CHRISTENING SETS, do. „ £2 „ £100
WEDDING PRESENTS, do. „ £5 „ £500
TEA SETS, in silver, 4 pieces „ £30 „ £160

NOTE.—All new Silver Goods exported from England are subject to a "DRAWBACK" or Custom's Allowance of 1s. 6d. per ounce. Buyers, ordering direct from Mr. Streeter, are in every case credited with the full amount so received.

The Jewellery Business now carried on at 18, NEW BOND STREET, W., is the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks in the City of London, during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West-End Jeweller's in Hanover Square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND STREET, W.

AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Watchmakers.

"PRECIOUS STONES AND GEMS."
By EDWIN W. STREETER.

An Exhaustive and Practical Work for the Merchant, Connoisseur, or the Private Buyer.
Richly illustrated. Demy 8vo., Cloth, 18s.; whole Calf, 27s.

PRESS CRITICISMS:

PALL MALL GAZETTE—"Of special significance to the purchasers of Jewels."
SATURDAY REVIEW—"The value part of Mr. Streeter's book relates to the diamond-producing countries."
GRAPHIC—"Is a speciality among the crowd of books about precious stones."
ILLUS. LONDON NEWS—"Has been compiled with much diligent research."
BULLIONIST—"Is an authority of deserved weight."

"GOLD."

By the same author. The Second Edition (fifth thousand) now ready.
Cloth 3s. 6d.; Chapman & Hall, London;
And of Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond Street, London.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookite Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-Street, London, and all
CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.
To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Beware of Useless Imitations.

Now Ready,
THE BLACK ACT.
THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.;
also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; ITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
„ „ with Rollers. 10 „

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
NOW READY,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.
PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION
CONTENTS

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878.
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, an exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Publishers, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a cheap and efficient means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Trains stop at Stations for 10 minutes or more at BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertising to make a liberal use of the new means now opened of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND' ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
P. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*
Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.
Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

HOTELS.
GARBUT HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.
ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view.
BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ..... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin..... „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... „	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY.
Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1875.....	£ 76,925
„ 1876.....	£300,690
„ 1877.....	£316,383

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.
A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct., 1874 was declared.
The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, January 1878.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877.....	£1,553,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....	£2,825,907
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court, Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley — Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engleduo, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, of monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.
PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century, proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hockin Wilson and Co., 8, Dale St., Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS.
BOMBAY; MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!
CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at
M. M. MODY & Co.,
Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

Missing Date